AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 18, 2015 AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 1, 2015

SENATE BILL No. 795

Introduced by Committee on Public Safety (Senators Hancock (Chair), Anderson, Leno, Liu, McGuire, Monning, and Stone)

March 10, 2015

An act to amend Section 1031 of the Government Code, to amend Sections 384a, 849, 4030, and 4504-of of, and to amend and renumber Section 4131.5 of, the Penal Code, and to repeal Section 1403 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to public safety.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 795, as amended, Committee on Public Safety. Public Safety Omnibus.

(1) Existing law, when a person is arrested without a warrant, requires the person, if not otherwise released and without unnecessary delay, to be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, unless certain exemptions apply, including that the person was arrested for intoxication only and no further proceedings are desirable.

This bill would exempt a person from the requirement of, without unnecessary delay, being taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable if the person is arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and the person is delivered to a hospital for medical treatment that prohibits immediate delivery before a magistrate.

(2) Existing law establishes a statewide policy strictly limiting strip and body cavity searches of prearrangement detainees arrested for infraction or misdemeanor offenses and of minors detained prior to a $SB 795 \qquad \qquad -2 -$

detention hearing on the grounds that he or she is alleged to have committed a misdemeanor or infraction offense. Existing law provides that if a person is arrested and taken into custody, that person may be subjected to patdown searches, metal detector searches, and thorough clothing searches in order to discover and retrieve concealed weapons and contraband substances prior to being placed in a booking cell.

This bill would provide that if a person is arrested and taken into custody that person may also be subjected to a body scanner search.

(3) Existing law, the Interstate Compact for Juveniles, adopted by this state and effective until January 1, 2016, establishes an interstate commission of the compacting states to, among other things, oversee, supervise, and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles.

This bill would delete the repeal date of these provisions, and would thereby extend the operation of the provisions indefinitely.

(4) This bill would make other technical, nonsubstantive changes. Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 1031 of the Government Code is amended 2 to read:
- 3 1031. Each class of public officers or employees declared by law to be peace officers shall meet all of the following minimum standards:
 - (a) Be a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident alien who is eligible for and has applied for citizenship, except as provided in Section 2267 of the Vehicle Code.
 - (b) Be at least 18 years of age.

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- (c) Be fingerprinted for purposes of search of local, state, and national fingerprint files to disclose a criminal record.
- (d) Be of good moral character, as determined by a thorough background investigation.
- 14 (e) Be a high school graduate, pass the General Education
 15 Development Test-indicating or other high school equivalency test
 16 approved by the State Department of Education that indicates high
 17 school graduation level, pass the California High School
 18 Proficiency Examination, or have attained a two-year, four-year,
 19 or advanced degree from an accredited college or university. The
- 20 high school shall be either a United States public school, an

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1 accredited United States Department of Defense high school, or 2 an accredited or approved public or nonpublic high school. Any 3 accreditation or approval required by this-paragraph subdivision 4 shall be from a state or local government educational agency using 5 local or state government approved accreditation, licensing, 6 registration, or other approval standards, a regional accrediting 7 association, an accrediting association recognized by the Secretary of the United States Department of Education, an accrediting association holding full membership in the National Council for 10 Private School Accreditation (NCPSA), an organization holding 11 full membership in the Commission on International and 12 Trans-Regional Accreditation (CITA), AdvancED, an organization 13 holding full membership in the Council for American Private Education (CAPE), or an accrediting association recognized by 14 15 the National Federation of Nonpublic School State Accrediting 16 Associations (NFNSSAA). 17

(f) Be found to be free from any physical, emotional, or mental condition that might adversely affect the exercise of the powers of a peace officer.

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- (1) Physical condition shall be evaluated by a licensed physician and surgeon.
- (2) Emotional and mental condition shall be evaluated by either of the following:
- (A) A physician and surgeon who holds a valid California license to practice medicine, has successfully completed a postgraduate medical residency education program in psychiatry accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, and has at least the equivalent of five full-time years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of emotional and mental disorders, including the equivalent of three full-time years accrued after completion of the psychiatric residency program.
- (B) A psychologist licensed by the California Board of Psychology who has at least the equivalent of five full-time years of experience in the diagnosis and treatment of emotional and mental disorders, including the equivalent of three full-time years accrued postdoctorate.

The physician and surgeon or psychologist shall also have met any applicable education and training procedures set forth by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training SB 795 —4—

1 designed for the conduct of preemployment psychological 2 screening of peace officers.

- (g) This section shall not be construed to preclude the adoption of additional or higher standards, including age.
- (h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2005. SECTION 1.
 - SEC. 2. Section 384a of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 384a. (a) (1) A person shall not willfully or negligently cut, destroy, mutilate, or remove plant material that is growing upon state or county highway rights-of-way.
- (2) A person shall not willfully or negligently cut, destroy, mutilate, or remove plant material that is growing upon public land or upon land that is not his or hers without a written permit from the owner of the land, signed by the owner of the land or the owner's authorized agent, as provided in subdivision (c).
- (3) A person shall not knowingly sell, offer or expose for sale, or transport for sale plant material that is cut or removed in violation of this subdivision.
- (b) For purposes of this section, "plant material" means a tree, shrub, fern, herb, bulb, cactus, flower, huckleberry, or redwood green, or a portion of any of those, or the leaf mold on those plants. "Plant material" does not include a tree, shrub, fern, herb, bulb, cactus, flower, or greens declared by law to be a public nuisance.
- (c) (1) The written permit required by paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall be signed by the landowner, or the landowner's authorized agent, and acknowledged before a notary public, or other person authorized by law to take acknowledgments. The permit shall contain the number and species of trees and amount of plant material, and shall contain the legal description of the real property as usually found in deeds and conveyances of the land on which cutting or removal shall take place. One copy of the permit shall be filed in the office of the sheriff of the county in which the land described in the permit is located. The permit shall be filed prior to the commencement of cutting or removal of plant material authorized by the permit.
- (2) The permit required by this section need not be notarized or filed with the sheriff when five or less pounds of shrubs or boughs are to be cut or removed.
- (d) A county or state fire warden; personnel of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, as designated by the Director of

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- 1 Forestry and Fire Protection; personnel of the United States Forest
- 2 Service, as designated by the Regional Forester, Region 5, of the
- 3 United States Forest Service; or a peace officer of the State of
- 4 California, may enforce the provisions of this section and may 5 confiscate any and all plant material unlawfully cut or removed
- 6 or knowingly sold, offered, or exposed or transported for sale as provided in this section.
 - (e) This section does not apply to any of the following:
 - (1) An employee of the state or of a political subdivision of the state who is engaged in work upon a state, county, or public road or highway while performing work under the supervision of the state or a political subdivision of the state.
 - (2) A person engaged in the necessary cutting or trimming of plant material for the purpose of protecting or maintaining an electric powerline, telephone line, or other property of a public utility.
 - (3) A person engaged in logging operations or fire suppression.
 - (f) A violation of this section shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 2.

- SEC. 3. Section 849 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 849. (a) When an arrest is made without a warrant by a peace officer or private person, the person arrested, if not otherwise released, shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the offense is triable, and a complaint stating the charge against the arrested person shall be laid before the magistrate.
- (b) A peace officer may release from custody, instead of taking the person before a magistrate, a person arrested without a warrant in the following circumstances:
- (1) The officer is satisfied that there are insufficient grounds for making a criminal complaint against the person arrested.
- (2) The person arrested was arrested for intoxication only, and no further proceedings are desirable.
- (3) The person was arrested only for being under the influence of a controlled substance or drug and the person is delivered to a facility or hospital for treatment and no further proceedings are desirable.

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(4) The person was arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and the person is delivered to a hospital for medical treatment that prohibits immediate delivery before a magistrate.

(c) The record of arrest of a person released pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3) of subdivision (b) shall include a record of release. Thereafter, the arrest shall not be deemed an arrest, but a detention only.

SEC. 3.

- SEC. 4. Section 4030 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 4030. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that law enforcement policies and practices for conducting strip or body cavity searches of detained persons vary widely throughout California. Consequently, some people have been arbitrarily subjected to unnecessary strip and body cavity searches after arrests for minor misdemeanor and infraction offenses. Some present search practices violate state and federal constitutional rights to privacy and freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.
- (2) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to protect the state and federal constitutional rights of the people of California by establishing a statewide policy strictly limiting strip and body cavity searches.
- (b) The provisions of this section shall apply only to prearraignment detainees arrested for infraction or misdemeanor offenses and to any minor detained prior to a detention hearing on the grounds that he or she is a person described in Section 300, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code alleged to have committed a misdemeanor or infraction offense. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person in the custody of the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Director of the Division of Juvenile Justice in the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.
 - (c) As used in this section the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Body cavity" only means the stomach or rectal cavity of a person, and vagina of a female person.
- (2) "Physical body cavity search" means physical intrusion into a body cavity for the purpose of discovering any object concealed in the body cavity.
- (3) "Strip search" means a search that requires a person to remove or arrange some or all of his or her clothing so as to permit

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a visual inspection of the underclothing, breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of that person.

- (4) "Visual body cavity search" means visual inspection of a body cavity.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other law, including Section 40304.5 of the Vehicle Code, when a person is arrested and taken into custody, that person may be subjected to patdown searches, metal detector searches, body scanners, and thorough clothing searches in order to discover and retrieve concealed weapons and contraband substances prior to being placed in a booking cell.
- (e) A person arrested and held in custody on a misdemeanor or infraction offense, except those involving weapons, controlled substances, or violence, or a minor detained prior to a detention hearing on the grounds that he or she is a person described in Section 300, 601 or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code. except for those minors alleged to have committed felonies or offenses involving weapons, controlled substances, or violence, shall not be subjected to a strip search or visual body cavity search prior to placement in the general jail population, unless a peace officer has determined there is reasonable suspicion, based on specific and articulable facts, to believe that person is concealing a weapon or contraband and a strip search will result in the discovery of the weapon or contraband. A strip search or visual body cavity search, or both, shall not be conducted without the prior written authorization of the supervising officer on duty. The authorization shall include the specific and articulable facts and circumstances upon which the reasonable suspicion determination was made by the supervisor.
- (f) (1) Except pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (2), a person arrested and held in custody on a misdemeanor or infraction offense not involving weapons, controlled substances, or violence, shall not be confined in the general jail population unless all of the following are true:

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35 (A) The person is not cited and released.

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(*B*) The person is not released on his or her own recognizance pursuant to Article 9 (commencing with Section 1318) of Chapter 1 of Title 10 of Part 2.

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(C) The person is not able to post bail within a reasonable time, not less than three hours.

- (2) A person shall not be housed in the general jail population prior to release pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (1) unless a documented emergency exists and there is no reasonable alternative to that placement. The person shall be placed in the general population only upon prior written authorization documenting the specific facts and circumstances of the emergency. The written authorization shall be signed by the uniformed supervisor of the facility or by a uniformed watch commander. A person confined in the general jail population pursuant to paragraph (1) shall retain all rights to release on citation, his or her own recognizance, or bail that were preempted as a consequence of the emergency.
- (g) A person arrested on a misdemeanor or infraction offense, or a minor described in subdivision (b), shall not be subjected to a physical body cavity search except under the authority of a search warrant issued by a magistrate specifically authorizing the physical body cavity search.
- (h) A copy of the prior written authorization required by subdivisions (e) and (f) and the search warrant required by subdivision (g) shall be placed in the agency's records and made available, on request, to the person searched or his or her authorized representative. With regard to a strip, visual, or body search, the time, date, and place of the search, the name and sex of the person conducting the search, and a statement of the results of the search, including a list of items removed from the person searched, shall be recorded in the agency's records and made available, upon request, to the person searched or his or her authorized representative.
- (i) Persons conducting a strip search or a visual body cavity search shall not touch the breasts, buttocks, or genitalia of the person being searched.
- (j) A physical body cavity search shall be conducted under sanitary conditions, and only by a physician, nurse practitioner, registered nurse, licensed vocational nurse, or emergency medical technician Level II licensed to practice in this state. A physician engaged in providing health care to detainees and inmates of the facility may conduct physical body cavity searches.

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(k) A person conducting or otherwise present during a strip search or visual or physical body cavity search shall be of the same sex as the person being searched, except for physicians or licensed medical personnel.

- (*l*) All strip, visual, and physical body cavity searches shall be conducted in an area of privacy so that the search cannot be observed by persons not participating in the search. Persons are considered to be participating in the search if their official duties relative to search procedure require them to be present at the time the search is conducted.
- (m) A person who knowingly and willfully authorizes or conducts a strip, visual, or physical body cavity search in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (n) Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the common law or statutory rights of a person regarding an action for damages or injunctive relief, or as precluding the prosecution under another law of a peace officer or other person who has violated this section.
- (o) Any person who suffers damage or harm as a result of a violation of this section may bring a civil action to recover actual damages, or one thousand dollars (\$1,000), whichever is greater. In addition, the court may, in its discretion, award punitive damages, equitable relief as it deems necessary and proper, and costs, including reasonable attorney's fees.
- SEC. 5. Section 4131.5 of the Penal Code is amended and renumbered to read:

4131.5.

243.15. Every person confined in, sentenced to, or serving a sentence in, a city or county jail, industrial farm, or industrial road camp in this state, who commits a battery upon the person of any individual who is not himself or herself a person confined or sentenced therein, is guilty of a public offense and is punishable subject to punishment by imprisonment pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 1170, or in a county jail for not more than one year. SEC. 4.

SEC. 6. Section 4504 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

4504. For purposes of this chapter:

(a) A person is deemed confined in a "state prison" if he or she is confined in any of the prisons and institutions specified in Section 5003 by order made pursuant to law, including, but not

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1 limited to, commitments to the Department of Corrections and

- 2 Rehabilitation or the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation,
- 3 Division of Juvenile Justice, regardless of the purpose of the
- 4 confinement and regardless of the validity of the order directing
- 5 the confinement, until a judgment of a competent court setting 6 aside the order becomes final.
- 7 (b) A person is deemed "confined in" a prison although, at the 8 time of the offense, he or she is temporarily outside its walls or 9 bounds for the purpose of serving on a work detail, for the purpose
- 10 of confinement in a local correctional institution pending trial, or
- 11 for any other purpose for which a prisoner may be allowed
- 12 temporarily outside the walls or bounds of the prison. A prisoner
- 13 who has been released on parole is not deemed "confined in" a
- 14 prison for purposes of this chapter.
- 15 SEC. 5.
- 16 SEC. 7. Section 1403 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is repealed.